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CATHOLICS
AND
CALENDAR REFORM

by
EDWARD S. SCHWEGLER, D.D.
Priest of the Diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

CALENDAR REFORM AND STATISTICS

(Papers prepared for the meeting of the
American Statistical Association,
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1933)

EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION

By Henry W. Bearce
U. S. Bureau of Standards

WEEKLY ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS

By Walter Mitchell, Jr.
U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

STATISTICS AND THE CALENDAR

By H. Parker Willis
Professor of Banking, Columbia University

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CALENDAR REFORM AND GOVERNMENT

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CALENDAR REFORM
AND
EDUCATION

Published by
THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING
630 FIFTH AVENUE
New York City

BAR ASSOCIATION HEARING
ON
CALENDAR REFORM

An Address by
ELISABETH ACHELIS
President of The World Calendar Association
Before the Committee on Commerce of the American Bar Association
April 11, 1933

It was in 1928 that the American Bar Association first indicated its interest in calendar revision, asking the Committee on Commerce to study the subject from its legal and commercial aspects. A year later the Bar Association adopted a resolution requesting the United States government to participate in international conferences on calendar reform. A significant fact on both occasions was that the Bar Association avoided endorsement of any particular plan, notwithstanding the efforts of an active group of 13-month advocates. The more moderate and reasonable plan for a revised 12-month equal-quarter calendar was then almost unknown in this country. During the past two years the latter plan has become widely known and is now advocated by many leaders in professional and business life. "I believe most lawyers will favor The World Calendar," says Mr. George Gordon Battle. "This plan appears to have all the advantages for which reform is sought and has no apparent disadvantages. It offers a simple perpetual system which may be achieved with very little change and without disadvantage."

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

BEING ON THE SQUARE WITH TIME

By Elisabeth Achelis
President, The World Calendar Association

Address before the Board of Directors, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1938.

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
International Building
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
and
CALENDAR REFORM

Memorandum To Vatican

Revising Church Calendars
by The Rev. Edward S. Schwegler, D.D.

Benefits To The Clergy
by The Most Rev. Valentin Panzarasa

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM
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CALENDAR REFORM
in the
HOUSE OF LORDS

1. Official Proceedings

2. Easter and The Calendar
   by Lord Desborough

3. Lord Desborough's Leadership
   by the President of The World Calendar Association

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM
International Building
630 Fifth Avenue
New York City

A NEW BOOK FOR EVERY REFERENCE SHELF

THE ROMANCE OF THE CALENDAR

By P. W. Wilson

formerly Member of Parliament from St. Pancras, London

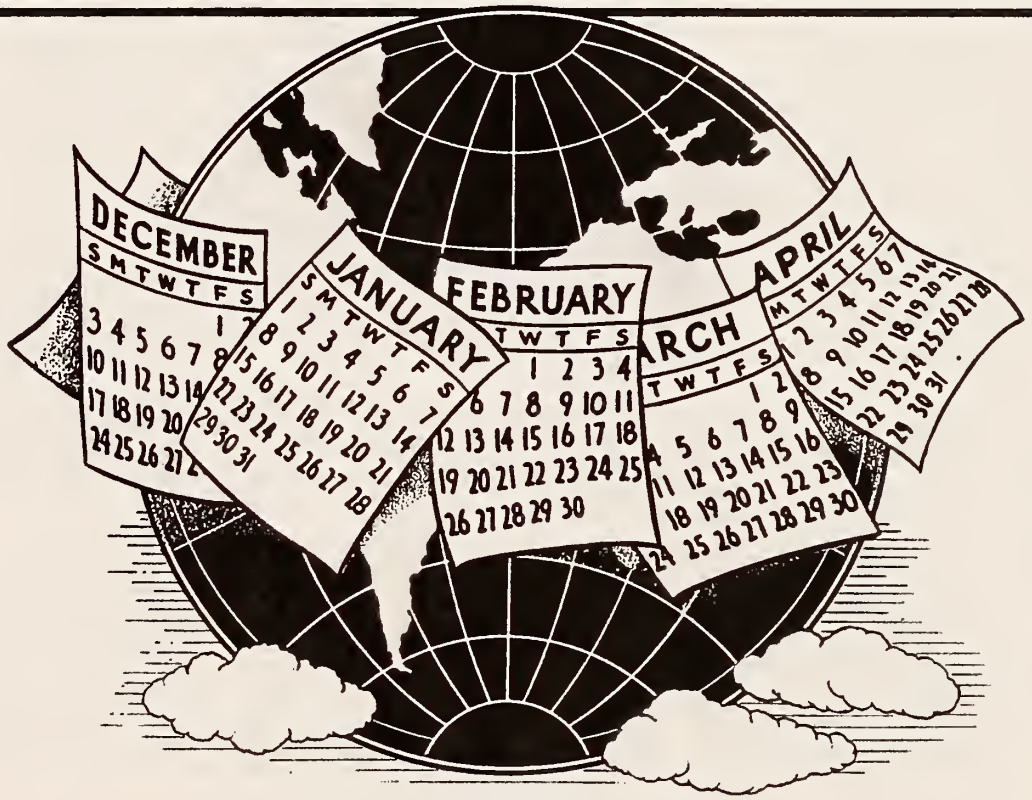
A fascinating book which fills a long-felt want in libraries, both public and private. The style is at once simple and entertaining, informative and picturesque. I like the modesty with which he approaches his subject in a brief foreword which should stand as a model for all future authors of scholarly books—"my object," he says, "is to share the pleasure of my pursuit of calendar knowledge with the public that uses the calendar."

The book, Mr. Wilson cheerfully admits, is really a collaboration, but a collaboration with a vast army of authorities over whose writings Mr. Wilson has spent a vast amount of painstaking research, and his findings have been submitted before publication to a jury of the greatest living authorities, including Lord Desborough of England, Dr. Hans Platzer of Germany, Dr. de Castro of the League of Nations and the highest officials of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the U. S. Naval Observatory.

George Kent, Director of Public Information for the League of Nations Association of the U. S. A.

Reviews Reprinted from
THE JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM
630 Fifth Avenue, New York City

WORLD CALENDAR ALMANAC



GOOD FOR EVERY YEAR

AFTER ADOPTION OF THE WORLD CALENDAR

Compiled and Edited by P. W. Wilson

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
INTERNATIONAL BUILDING
630 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

THE WORLD CALENDAR

IN the economic, social and religious fields there is a growing realization of the inadequacy of our present calendar, because of its annoying irregularities and confusing changes. People who must constantly deal with accurate calculations, important engagements and future-looking planning find these things complicated by the use of a clumsy and antiquated calendar.

To the average citizen, accustomed as he is to the familiar Gregorian year, the awkwardness of the irregular and changeable calendar is not always immediately apparent. However, with the development of an industrial age with the resultant increase in social, educational and community activity, and with the closer intercommunication between nations, it becomes increasingly clear that our inconvenient and wandering calendar brings real and unnecessary hardships. There is also a wide demand among churchmen for a fixed date for Easter in a stabilized calendar.

The inequalities of the quarter and half-year divisions and the annual differences between the weekday arrangement of the same months are matters which call for adjustment. In a world which must guide itself increasingly by accurate comparisons, our present calendar is unnecessarily difficult and inefficient. We find upon investigation that our erratic calendar is the cause of errors which, in sum total, are costly and unnecessary. These errors and inconsistencies of the calendar draw upon man's time, effort, labor and even money, which might be better applied to more worthwhile purposes.

The object of calendar reform is to remove needless complications and to simplify and stabilize our time-system, so that it will adequately meet our modern conditions. The reform must respond impartially to the needs of industry, government, agriculture, science, social life, education, religion, and all other phases of activity. No part of our human existence is free of the calendar—we are inexorably bound by it.

All this has long been the subject of international conference and study. It is now generally agreed that the most satisfactory and simple plan of revision is that known as The World Calendar. This proposal rearranges the length of the familiar 12 months, equalizes the quarters and makes the calendar perpetual, every year the same. Equalization of the quarters is accomplished by giving the first month of every quarter 31 days and each of the remaining two months 30 days. Thus the 12-month year has four months of 31 days and eight months of 30 days. Every month has exactly 26 weekdays; every quarter begins on Sunday and ends with Saturday; and every year begins with Sunday, January 1. Symmetry, balance, order, and stability are achieved without any difficult transitional changes.

To conform to the necessary 365 days in ordinary years and 366 in leap years, vitally essential if this new calendar is to harmonize with the solar year and its four seasons, The World Calendar adds Year-End Day as an extra Saturday at the end of every year after the completion of the fourth quarter, and Leap-Year Day, another extra Saturday in leap years only, after the completed second quarter at the end of June. It is recommended that these days be observed as *international holidays.*

To put calendar reform into actual operation, it is obvious that some kind of an international agreement must be secured. No single nation can act alone. Through the international agency of the League of Nations, the subject has received extensive and careful study, and in 1931 an international conference was held at which 44 nations were officially represented. From this beginning, a rapidly growing movement has emerged. Fourteen governments, the more important of which include China, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway and Spain, have indicated their willingness to accept The World Calendar.

THE WORLD CALENDAR

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CALENDAR REFORM

by

EDWARD S. SCHWEGLER, D.D.

Assistant Pastor

Church of St. John the Evangelist

(Roman Catholic)

Buffalo, N. Y.

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

485 Madison Avenue

New York City

CALENDAR REFORM

FOR EVERY PEOPLE AND FAITH

By Rabbi Martin M. Weitz

Director
B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation
Northwestern University

Reprinted From
JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM
International Building
630 Fifth Avenue
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CALENDAR REFORM AND GOVERNMENT

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LET'S STUDY THE PROBLEM

By A. Harry Moore
Governor of New Jersey

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

THE WORLD CALENDAR
TWELVE MONTHS AND EQUAL QUARTERS

...a new calendar for a new world

MAN is about to improve his calendar once more. Did you know that:

The present calendar has been in use in the English-speaking countries for less than 200 years, and in some other countries for less than 20 years, but man has been using—and improving—his calendars for nearly 9,000 years!

Now another great improvement in the calendar is at hand. Since the present calendar was adopted, the world's tempo and mood have changed. The face of our world has changed. Our lives, our habits, and our needs, have changed. Civilization is devoted to the ideal of progress, the effort to make life simpler and better for all people. Mankind strives toward a balanced, tranquil society. To adapt the calendar to that ideal is a logical move for progress.

The calendar reckoned according to the sun is the oldest cultural institution in the world, and as such deserves reverence. But its present arrangement includes several annoying eccentricities that one cannot with reason condone. The new World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, a sturdy young successor, easy to adopt, is ready. As man goes about the business of building the most livable, the most civilized possible society, it would be folly to ignore the need for a new and improved calendar. There is so much to be gained, at so little cost!

What needs to be changed?

The present Gregorian calendar was the first calendar to be constructed in conformance with complete knowledge of the true length of the solar year—the time it takes the earth to complete the four seasons. It took many thousands of years before mankind attained

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E TIME THAT MAN HAS BEEN USING CALENDARS

THE PRESENT GREGORIAN CALENDAR WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY THIS LINE

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comes on "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November." What month date is that this year? You will have to leaf through the calendar to find out. Does it bother you, in your budgeting, that a weekly pay-check rarely arrives at the same time that the monthly bills do? Or if you are paid semi-monthly, do you find it annoying that seven months every year you have to stretch the second pay-check to last an extra day?

If these were merely matters of personal inconveniences, maybe one would put up with them. Human nature is rather easy-going. But this unbalanced, irregular calendar does more damage than that. We have already referred to the difficulties statisticians encounter. There are many other instances that might be cited in which the deficiencies of our calendar throw a monkey-wrench into the smooth operation of business, finance, government and law, interfere with the systematic arrangement of a household, run counter to the interests of labor and agriculture. In this booklet the smooth, effortless way in which the new World Calendar disposes of all these difficulties as well as others is explained.

What Is The World Calendar?

The World Calendar represents an improvement of the Gregorian calendar under which nearly all the world is now operating—a modification that retains all the progress achieved by calendar-makers in the past while clearing away the absurdities, the inconveniences, the unbalance.

The World Calendar, as it stands today, is precisely the calendar arrangement that the best minds of mankind, with all the wisdom of the ages at their disposal, have decided is the most practical, the

THE WORLD CALENDAR

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The calendar reckoned according to the sun is the oldest cultural institution in the world, and as such deserves reverence. But its present arrangement includes several annoying eccentricities that one cannot with reason condone. The new World Calendar of equal quarters and 12 equable months, a sturdy young successor, easy to adopt, is ready. As man goes about the business of building the most livable, the most civilized possible society, it would be folly to ignore the need for a new and improved calendar. There is so much to be gained, at so little cost!

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YEAR DAY AND LEAP DAY IN CALENDAR REFORM

RELIGIOUS VIEWPOINTS
By P. W. Wilson
Formerly Member of the House of Commons from St. Pancras

STABILIZING DAYS
By Edward S. Schwegler, D.D.
Roman Catholic Priest of the Diocese of Buffalo

FROM THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS
By Henry W. Bearce
Director of Time Division of U. S. Bureau of Standards

SEVENTH-DAY SEQUENCE
By Col. Ernest McCullough, U.S.A.

HIGH SPIRITUAL VALUES
By Elisabeth Achelis
President of The World Calendar Association

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

LABOR
AND
CALENDAR REFORM

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY LABOR CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES, SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 14, 1936

PROPOSALS FOR A REVISED CALENDAR

Extract from article in International Labor Review, published by the International Labor Office, Geneva

DIFFERENT schemes of calendar reform examined by the League of Nations total 200. Many of these were found to be merely minor variations of a few general types, while a considerable number of proposals were regarded as useless or impracticable. The Committee therefore decided to direct the attention of the public exclusively to certain main groups of reform.

The two main groups of reform are based on the application of a new principle. It is recognized that there is no possibility of constructing from 365 days a regular calendar, containing months or quarters of equal length. This object could, however, be attained by means of 364 days. It is therefore proposed to adopt this number of days as the basis for the calendar, the 365th day (two days in Leap Year) being considered an extra day.

With regard to the 364 days, the alternative proposals are: (1) Twelve months, eight of which would consist of 30 days and four of 31 days; (2) Thirteen months of 28 days each.

Both these schemes have the advantage, not possessed by the first main group of reforms that, by adoption of the extra day, a perpetual or invariable calendar would be established.

The 13-month scheme would involve a greater departure from the existing system than would the alternative proposal. It would be likely, therefore, to arouse more opposition, including even the unreasonable but popular prejudice against the so-called unlucky number "13."

The 12-month perpetual calendar has the advantage of involving less change from the existing system. Its adoption would cause less interruption in continuity of statistical data.

Many of the advantages which would result from reform would benefit employers and workers rather as members of the community than as employers and workers. But there are certain advantages of reform which would be of special benefit to them. Chief would be greater facility of statistical comparisons.

COMITE LATINO-AMERICANO DEL CALENDARIO MUNDIAL
Calle Castro 214, Santiago, Chile

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York City

WORLD CALENDAR

All Years Alike ~ All Quarters Equal

World calendar issue [redacted]

[redacted] CE

PERPETUAL CALENDAR
12 MONTHS EQUAL QUARTERS

FIRST QUARTER

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	27	28	29	30		
MAR						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

THIRD QUARTER

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
AUG				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	27	28	29	30		
SEP						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SECOND QUARTER

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
APR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
JUN						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							**

FOURTH QUARTER

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	28	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							*

JUL

N

[redacted] QUARTER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

WEEK of	
QTR	YEAR
1	51
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	29
10	30
11	
12	
13	

*** YEAR-END DAY FOLLOWS DECEMBER 30TH EVERY YEAR**

**** LEAP-YEAR DAY FOLLOWS JUNE 30TH IN LEAP YEARS**

Designed by
H. W. BEARCE
National Bureau of Standards
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
in collaboration with
F. C. FLINT, Zanesville, O.